NORFOLE C UNTY, July 11, 1853. The County of Norfolk-Braintree Merry Mount -Emment Men-The Quencys-The Adamses-Ames Warren Towns Increase of Population
Astonishing Increase in the Value of Property Distribution of Property-Agriculture-"Quincy Granite" - Mustome Matters - Fishing Interest Ship Building Rivers The Charles Mistake of a Name The Neponset Railways in Norfolk County, &c. Sc.

The county of Norfolk has many claims to the sensideration of those who would be familiar with the history and character of the commonwealth of Mamachusetts. Partaking of the general character if the community of which it forms no unimportant section, it has its distinctive peculiarities and its sints of difference. It is about half the size of Midex, and, though a third less in extent than Bris tol, has a larger population than the latter county. It stretches from Boston to the State of Rhod Island. It is not an old county-its corporate existence dating from 1793 previous to which time ber of eminent men. It this respect the town of Braintree deserves particular mention. It was aded in 1625, and was then known as Mount Wolston, and from it have stoe been taken the fine towns of Randolph and Quincy. It was at Mount Wellaston that Thomas Morton established the colony of Merry Mount, or, as I believe it should be called, "Ma-re Mount." "Bright were the days at Merry Mount," says the first of American authors, when the May pole was the banner staff of that gay colony. They who reared it, should their banner mphant, were to pour sunshine over New Eng land's rugged hills, and scatter flower seeds through ent the soil. Jollity and a men were contending for an empire. Midsummer eve bad come, bringing deep verdure to the forest. roses in her lap, of a more vivid hue than the tender bads of spring. But May, or her mirthful spirit, dweit all the year round at Merry Mount, sporting with the summer months and revelling with autume and basking in the glow of winter's fireside. Through a world of toil and care the flitted with a dreamake smile, and came me among the lightsome hearts of Merry Mount." But the Puritans had no bles of people enjoying nacives. They were harry only when they were erable, and were bent a on every man having his full share in the luxury of wo. The several Puriten antilements formed what was literally a "holy ce" against a community so absurdly constitoted as to believe that heaven was pleased to see men enjoy themselves. At the head of the allied army, Miles Standish attacked Merry Mount and ded the colony, serving Thomas Morton as badly as John Davis served Marcus, of that name, more than two centuries later. This was in 1628, and the undering was the first step in that Union which has since become of great. The cost of the expedition amounted to £13 7a.—a large sum for those days, but which would be £13 7a.—a large sum for those days, but which would be £13 7a.—a large sum for those days, but which would be £13 7a.—a large sum for those days, but which would be £13 7a.—a large sum for those days, but which would be £13 7a.—a large sum for those days, but which has not done much in our history since that time. At Braintree was born John Hancock, the greatest

At Braintree was born John Hancock, the greatest civic character of our revolution, from the North—the liberal merchant, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, the man who was one of the two proceeded by the British, the humane stateman, and the chief magistrate who save Massachusetts from the diagrace of having her constitution baptized in civil blood. At Braintree lives the Quincy family, descendants of the gentleman of that name who figures in the Roll of Battle Abbey, among the heroes of Hastings—robbers, pernaps would be the better term. A more honorable fact in their ancestral hisings is that of a Quincy's connection with Magna harts. With the exception of the Prescotts, the buincys are the the most r-markable family in New harta. With the exception of the Prescotts, the fulneys are the the most remarkable family in New ingland. They have mai stanted a high position for everal generations, and mintained it by the exercise of talent that is as hereditary as the name. Not to mention others, there was Cotonel John Quincy, rho was for forty years a member of the Colonial Jouncil; Josiah Quincy, Jr., of revolutionary memory, and who died a week after the first overt and of the contest had been perpetrated; the present Josiah Quincy, Sen., who, in his eighty-second year, retains the full vigor of that mind which exhibited its first powers more than half a century ago; Josiah Quincy, Jr., whose business talents, of a various character have in de him so conspicuous; and Edmund Quincy, the ablest of the abolition who in the many who intermarried with the of a various character have made him so conspicuous; and Edmund Quincy, the ablest of the abolition writers. The Adamses, who intermarried with the Quincys, were of Braintree, which town has had the ponor of giving one Vice President and two Presidents to the United States, to say nothing of the delegateships, diplomatic sautions, Senatorships, cabinet officers, and so forth, held by the same men. Joseph Warren was a native of Hoxbury. Fisher Ames was born at Dedham, and was the most remarkable of the New England federalists. It would Ames was born at Dedham, and was the most remarkable of the New England federalists. It would rather astonish him were he permitted to revisit the glimpess of the moon, and see how the event has falsified all his fears. He was elected a member of the first Congress under the constitution, over the celebrated Samuel Adams Edward Everett was born at Dorchester, in 17-4, so that, should he be our next President, Norroik county will then have given three Chief Magnetrates to the nation. Horace Mans belongs here. He was born at Franklin, in 1796. Mr. Walley, representative elect in the thirty-third Congress, of one of the Boston districts, lives at Rozbury. Colonel Wright, now Navy Agent at Boston, and who formerly played so prominent a part in Massachusetts politics, belonged to the same town, and so did Mr. Goodrich, now Consul at Paris.

There are twenty two towns in this county, not counting West Roxbury, which votes with Roxbury. The largest of these places is the city of Roxbury, with a population not far from twenty thousand, even after the loss of more tran three thousand by the creation of West Roxbury; and the smallest is Dover, which had six hundred and nine inhabitants. Weymouth, Caincy, Randolph, and Dedham, are the next largest places, the last named being the shire town. Roxbury increased in population upwards of ten thousand between 1840 and 1850. Efforts have been add to unite it with Boston, but without success, lough many think that suc; will ulticantely be its ite, and that the great city will also swallow up harlestown and Cambridge, and so become greater.

harlestown and Cambridge, and so become greater
The population of Norfolk county, in 1849, was
9,604; in 1850, it was 77,441—increase, 26,537, or
t a rate something beyond fifty per cent. Something
f this was due to removals of people from Boston to
the Norfolk towns. It is supposed that the population is now not materially different from 90,000.
Rozbury was the caly town that more than doubled
its population between 1846 and 1850, except the
little town of Brookline, hard by Boston, with which
it is connected by the Mill-dam, and which rose from
1,123 people to 2,358. Dorcoester increased from
4,458 to 7,578. Quincy increased at the rate of 50
per cent, and Randorph and Weymouth at almost as
high a rate, and Stonghon at even a higher figure.
Unlike Bristol, no town lost in population, but each
gained something.

Unlike Bristol, no town lost in population, but each gained something.

The increase of the value of property in Norfolk county, between 1840 and 1850, was of the most remarkable character, and affords a fact in the history of material progress, such as we do not often flud mentioned on authentic data. Five of our counties (Suffolk, Middlesex Hampden, Bristol and Barastable), more than doubled the amount of their property in the same period of time, and all the others, (save Nastucket, which experienced a decrease of about 25 per cent, the cause of which I shall explain at another time), gained largely, in most instances nearly doubling; but Norfolk stands alone in the position of having more than trebled her capital. The returns of 1840 showed her property to amount to \$15.522.527, which had in I 150 risen to \$47.934.527 26, the increase being but little short of thirty-The returns of 1840 showed her property to amount to \$15,522,527, which had in 1150 risen to \$47,034,527 26, the increase being but little short of thirty two millions of dollars! The greatest rate of increase was in Brookline, where it was me than seven fold, rising from \$743,963, in 1840, to \$3,436,854 50, in 1850. Such an increase it would be hard to match anywhere. It ought to be mattle of that Brookline is a favorite place with gentleme of fortune and taste—a sort of Ba acto the luxurious Bermans of Boston. Its proximity to Boston, from which it is distant only about five miles, makes it a good place of residence for those who would have the abvantages of city like without living in the city. Stay of the each there are of the most beautiful character, in really and externally, and show an admirable mion, not always came a factor proprietors of acts and opinions. As you would easily guess, the lace in the roughly which has to prite alcharacter, here be by almost three tames as more which is the account of the property of the property

ten from \$389,883 to \$1,993,296. Canton from \$562,028 to \$1,387,372 75. Every town had some increase, and most every one gained largely.

The following are some of the statistics that show the distribution of property in Norfolk, according to the official returns made toward the close of 1859:—Dwelling houses, 11,612; barns, 6,098; other buildings of the value of \$20 and upwards, exclusive of manufacturing establishments, mills, &c., 1,847; ounces of plate exceeding \$20 in value, \$55,563; amount of public securities, \$50,756; of money at interest, \$3,546,798; of money on hand, \$139,447; of bank and insurance stock, \$2,605,410; shares in railroads, bridges, canals and turnpikes, \$1,315,583; in other incorporated companies, \$1,886,361; number of shops of all kinds, 2,530; superficial feet of salt works, 356,526.

The agriculture of Norfolk is of high repute. Inferior to the soil of some other counties, in particular points, that of Norfolk has been made very fertile through scientific culture. This remark applies especially to land near Boston, the proximity to such markets as Boston and Roxbury making farmers put forth their best exertions to procure abundant crops, just as is the case case with the lower towns of Middlesex. Such towns are sometimes, and not inaptly, called "Boston Gardens," for it is mainly from them that the city draws its supplies of all kinds of vegetables, and similar matters, for immediate consumption. There is an air of finish, and even elegance, about these Norfolk farms, and especially about the orchards and gardens, that is most agreeable to the eye and the mid of the observer. Then the rich country seats, standing in the midst of elaborately cultivated grounds, complete the charm, and make one regret that the region should resemble Eden in no other respect than in its physical beauty—its magnificent trees of fruit or forest, its verdant meadows and nurmuring streams.

In 1850 the agricultural productions of Norfolk were:—Of Indian corn, 199,523 bushels; to barley, 6.840; outs, 18,040;

number and value of their cotton factories. The other towns engaged in the business are, Bellingham. Wrentham, Sharon, Braintree, Foxborough, and Stoughton.

Of woollen factories there were twelve, including a carpet factory at Roxbury, with a capital of \$100,000, and all valued at \$238,000. Dedham comes next to Roxbury, having \$84,000 invested in the business, and then, at a long interval, Bellingham, Walpole, Braintree, Wrentham, Stoughton, Sharon, and Canton.

Of rolling mills there were three, with capitals of \$240,000: of copper, brass, and iron foundries, six, value \$73,000; forges, three: value \$185,800; machine shops, twenty-three, value \$105,000; one Britannia ware manufactory, value \$50,000; four ropewalks, value \$41,300; one distil house, five breweries, twenty-three tanning establishments, forty-five grist mills, two fulling mills, forty-six saw mills, forty-six slitting mills and rail machines, and thirty-eight card machines, with their buildings, one print works, seven bleacheries, five card factories, thirty-four iron works and furnaces, and forty mills for miscellaneous purposes.

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The miscellaneous articles manufactured in Norfolk county are, brushes, rallroad cars, glue, gums, boots, shoes, straw braid, bonnets, hats, lumber, agricultural implements of all kinds, building stone, slate, all sorts of vehicles, chocolates, cotton gins, leather, tin ware, saddles, chairs, hossery, ancoors, bar iron, thermometers, Britannia ware, palm leaf hats, bobbins, marble monuments, grave stones, woollen ware, wicking, thread, sewing silk, salt, silk machinery, harnesses, sheet iron ware, trunks, boxes of various kinds, segars, turners' ware, pocket books, rules, fancy colored papers and cards, starch, earthen ware, coass, cordage, playing cards, confectionery, chemical preparations, soap, tallow candles, bricks, nails, whips, baskets, hoops, pelisse wadding, organs, clocks, bells, cabinet ware, bonnet pressing machines, nail making machines, wool and f

saying, that the only productions of Massachusetts are ice and granite. The assertion must be taken with some grains of allowance, though it conveys an important truth in rather exalted language. What Middlesex is in the ice business, that is Norfolk in the granite business. The famous "Quincy granite" is grown and manufactured here, and enjoys a worldwide reputation. Like our ice, it is exported to foreign countries, and is a mine of wealth to the workers in it. Several hundred thousand dollars worth of it are annually got out, and there is no purpose for which granite can be used to which it is not applied all over the country. The supply is inexhaustible, and the business of preparing it is carried on in the most methodical manner. Considerable quantities of slate are annually quarried.

The maritime interest of Norfolk is respectable. Her tonnage was officially reported at 18,627, in 1850, and she ranks in this respect as the seventh country of Massachusetts. She has considerable interest directly in the fishing business. The fishing towns are Cohasset, Dorchester, and Quincy. Some vessels and boats are built. The superficial feet of wharf is 2,108,421.

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The principal rivers of Norfolk are the Charles and Neponset. The former rises near Hopkinton and Milford, and flows through Bellingham, Frantin, Medway, Medfield, Sherburne, Dover, Dedham, Needham, Natick, Waltham, and Watertown. It is lin, Medway, Medifield, Sherburne, Dover, Dedham, Needham, Natick, Waltham, and Watertown. It is a stream of some consequence in our history and poetry; but it is called the "Charles" without any authority. Captain John Smith, that most chevaleresque of the early settlers of North America, has left it on record that he mistook the "fairest reach in this (Massachusetts) bay for a river," whereupon he called it Charles River, after the Prince, who subsequently became Charles I. From Smith's later "relations," as Mr. Drake tells us, it is evident that he had no information about the stream since called Charles river. He undoubtedly supposed what is now Boston harbor was the mouth of a great river, such as appears on his map. Writing in 1629, he speaks of "the Bay of Massachusetts, otherwise called Charles river." And it is evident that Capt. Squeb supposed he was in Charles river when he turned our fathers ashore at Nantasket. Mr. Drake discusses the point with his usual accuracy and neuteness. But the river is a beautiful one, whether rightly called the Charles or not. The Indians called it Quinobequin. The Neponset is also a fine stream, and of considerable use for mills, and of some in havigation. The Quincy grante is sent off by it in large quantities.

Norrells county has its full share of railway advan-

and of considerable use for mills, and of some in navigation. The Quincy granite is sent off by it in large quantities.

Norick county has its full share of railway advantages. A large portion of the county is accommodated by the Boston and Providence road, and another portion by the Old Colony road. There are eight trains daily between Boston and Deaham, running from the station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and four to and from Stoughton. The Medway branch train, connected with the Norfolk county road, runs three times daily, and the Norfolk county road, runs three times daily, and the Norfolk county road accommodates other Norfolk atowns. There are eleven daily trains between Boston and Brockline, on the Boston and Worcester road. Few parts of even Massachusetts have greater railway inclinies, either for travel or transportation. The number of people who reside here, but whose business is in Boston, is very large. The chief reason of this is that the companies, with the exception of the Old Colony, which has a rather but name, study the interests of the public and, by good accommodations and reasonable fares, secure that public's support.

of residence for those who were draws the advantages of city line without living in the city. Stay of the eats there are of the most beautiful character, in analy and exermally, and show an admirable nion, rot always common a father proprietors of site and opulence. As you would easily guess, the lace is the roughly which he is to political character, here be no almost three times as many whits in it as recorate and freesolers, and the freesolers are not all so numerous as the democratic.

Next to brookline flower; and the largest rate of increase in property, roung from \$3.557,0315 (1.5), \$13,613,731 (6). Increase them \$3.557,0315 (1.5), \$13,613,731 (6). Increase the state of properties of the state of the st THE IRON TRADE.- According to a calculation to

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 21, 1853. Condition of the Steam Frigate Princeton-_He

Trial and Failure-What the People in New Hampshire think about this good for nothing Ship. In a previous communication, I informed you that the Princeton, in her run from Norfolk here, under all the steam her boilers could generate, and with every stitch of canvass spread to a fine breeze on the quarter, in a sea so tranquil that the three wise men of Gotham might have safely embarked in their bowl, could not attain a greater speed than six knots per hour. This convinced her triends and backers, that with her present boilers, she was " no go," and when, on the first day out, she took fire from the smoke pipe, through which escaped one-half the heat intended for her boilers, they became aware of a more alarming truth—that she might, at any moment, regale herself with a human fry. These facts being known at Washington, where it had already been determined to send her to the fishing grounds, as flag-ship of a "special squadron," were rather embarrassing. What was to be done? Was the Department to be nonplussed, and the govern-ment to be checkmated by the breaking down of one miserable steamer? Were the people to be told, that the ship upon which their money had been

ment to be checkmated by the breaking down of one miserable steamer? Were the people to be told, that the ship upon which their money had been lavished broad-cast, was a wretched hybrid, a claptrap impromit of American ingenuity? Of course not, and thus Mr. Martin, an engineer who has but few equals, and scarce a superior, was sent to doctor this government invalid, this victim to misapplied science and mercenary speculation. In the language of the great Roman, he says, veni, vidi, but leaves the vici unspoken—for I fear the patient is beyond the reach even of his skill; and they may patch, plaster, and poultice as they will, but she soon will breathe her last, and accomplish her prognosticated end; but that the government may profit by the lesson, and the people see how deep into their pockets speculation has thrust its dirty hands, it is to be hoped that the report of this engineer will be made public, as it will doubtless cover the whole ground, showing what a large amount of money has been expended not only wastefully and uselessly, but detrimentally, and that the Department may learn what value to attach te "trial trips," when the champagne of the contractors is more apt to measure the speed of the ship than her log-line.

But to the Fishing Banks she must go, "gaiters or no gaiters," as the flag ship of the special tomcod and chowder fleet, to soour the ocean with a fish kettle at her main, instead of a broom, and the zodiacal sign of pisces at her fore, in place of "free trade and sailors rights," to compete with the Devastation flag at bowls, with icobergs, and with her friction guns propagate the creed of Young America and manifest destiny. They talk too of sending her to China as Mr. Walker's yacht. Why, sir, before she reached there, the youngest boy on board of her would be a gray-headed man, the biography of the Commissioner become a dusty tome, and the lartar and Pierce dynastiss exist only in history or tradition. Far better send her to got deep sea soundings in the Maelstrom, search for Sir John

Our Philadelphia Correspon PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1853.

Preparations for the State Convention at Harris-burg-Movements of Distinguished Politicians, and their Activity in Preparing for the Coming Election.

Great preparations are now making for the State Convention, which is to meet on the 28th inst. at Harrisburg, and which will furnish a general rendezrous for all sorts of political managers and schemers. The friends of the State and federal administrations are determined to show their strength in bearing down all opposition, from whatever source it may proceed, and to denounce all who are not absolutely satisfied with the principle which governed General Pierce's appointments as traitors to the democracy, and infringers on the "time-honored usages of the party." On the other hand, the "guerillas" are letermined to show their hands, even at the risk of being so denounced and considered as bolters. They

being so denounced and considered as bolters. They in their turn denounce the "clique of political pettifoggers" who rule the State as a "reckless minority" who, without being pampered by executive favors, would at once be consigned to obscurity and oblivion. The Convention meets to nominate a candidate for the vacant Judgship of the Supreme Bench of the State. Governor Bigler has already indicated his choice by the appointment protein of John C. Knox. of Westmoreland, and expects the Convention to endorse that nomination in token of their fealty to himself and the President. This, however, will be resisted by the guerillas, who arow that they are the regular militia of the State, and that the administration men are but the uniformed companies who show their buttons on parade—
"Secorous metal blowleg martial sounds."

og martial sounds "Seconds metal blowing insertal sounds."

An effort will be made to nominate a Judge from this county, but if it fails it is not improbable there will be some bolters from the Convention, who will make an independent nomination. The whigs may then nominate their own candidate, or support the nominee of the minority of the Convention, as they please.

please.
Further, the Convention will be urged to endorse

noninee of the minority of the Convention, as they please.

Further, the Convention will be urged to endorse the appointments of General Pierce, and the course (yet unknown and unseen) of his administration. This will only be done sub modo, or after a vigorous struggle, which will sufficiently indicate the diversity of opinion entertained on that subject in the Keystone State.

It is not unlikely Mr. Buchanan will be in Harrisburg during the Convention; at all events he will not be far from it. He will, no doubt, do his best to secure the outward appearance of loyalty on the part of the delegates, and his friends will vote, in a body, for the resolutions endorsing Gen. Pierce and his cabinet. If, after that, some resolutions should pass complimentary to himself, he cannot but merit the attention alike due to his talents and elevated position. There may be Cass men who prefer Mr. Buchanan to Gen. Pierce, as there may be Buchanan men who cherish a similar preference for Gen. Cass, and between these elective affinities there is no knowing what dissolutions may take place, and what new combinations may be formed. We live in strange times, and in a progressive age, when every year as fraught with political events, and every cycle of ten years counts a century. Mr. Buchanan, at all events, will not leave for his mission till the democracy of his own State shall have taken a decisive shoot. Besides, Mr. Buchanan is a social being, who would not like to be the solitary representative of the United States to the five great powers of Europe, while all the rest, save he to France, who is not yet nominated, and the Secretary of State himself, are attending to domestic politics. Perhaps this absence of American representatives abroad is intended to convince the potentates of Europe that we are not only neutral but indifferent to the events which may take place in the Old World. If so, our position could not have been signified in a more forcible manner than by keeping our representatives abroad is intended to convince the p

Treasury Circular.
The following are the circular instructions to

Collectors:—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1855.
Your special attention is called to the following instructions in relation to the appraisement of me-chancia water the act of 3d of March, 1851, additional to one of the chancing of the appraisement of the act of 3d of March, 1851, additional to or

structures in relation to the appraisement of me-chancie under the act of 3d of March, 1851, additional to or in modification of the circular instructions from this liep remeet d. set 27 h March, 1851;—
The invoice cent of foreign merchandise, supported by the outh required by iaw, will be head and taken as the importer's occuracy for of value at the port and thus of adipment and conclusive against the importer; unless, before entering the same the said importer, in concisioner, or agent shall declare to writing, under outh on the invoice, a ceoline in value between the time of such our chase and the day of subment, not the amount thereof; in which case such declared value shall be conclusive against the importer: but in either case the appraisers will determine and fix such adolesced value at the law and the facts may surrant.

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To fully understand the object and force of the above, it should be borne in mind that under Mr. Corwin's administration, when foreign merchandles was suppled to have declined in value at the port of shipment, after its purchase by the importer and before its shipment, the importer was permitted to threw upon the United States appraisers entirely the day of fixing the valuation upon which the duttes chould be levited. If this valuation happened to be lavorable to the importer, of course he and no matter to dispite it; but it, on the other hand, it was likely to give Uncle Sum more than the importer's value in a would, he had said the opportunity appreciation in a proof to secure a reduction in the valuation. The object of the above instructions is to chance the mater them, it will be seen, "the invoice east, or a neut, is made conclusive ngainst the important of ship-neut, is made conclusive ngainst the important of cross. In other suris, the important names formed to or the sther of these evidences of valuation; but is either case the United States approbara may still derive the rate of valuation if they deam it required by her.

An accession of the contents of the property of the property of the content of the property of

Sultan's armed allies has alone availed to preserve hitherto the equilibrium of races and religious. The news of any event which should render their presence less palpable or less striking, would be diffused as quickly and as widely; and it is impossible to say how much a mere cruise to the southward in the Ægean might diminish the influence which they are exercising. On the other hand, if no other result followed their entrance into the Dardanelles, so me additional weight would, at all events, be thrown into ditional weight would, at all events, be thrown into one scale of that imaginary balance the vibrations of which are so engerly carvassed by Turk and Greek. Let the preponderance once verge the other way, and the consequences may be tremendous. The loss of a single day might render the fall of the Ottoman power inevitable; and, while the magnificent future of the Greek race would be sold away for such a mere mess of pottage as the expulsion of the Turks under Russian generalship, Western Europe might find itself in face of a greater danger than it has confronted since the infidel was before the gates of Vienns.

BOWERY THEATHE.—The domestic drama called "Crammond Brig" will commence the entertainments at this old and favorite theatre. The next piece will be the remacce entitled the "Blind Boy," with Mrs. Stevens and other eminent artists in the principal characters. The concluding piece will be the remance of the "Woodman's Hut."

BEOADWAY THEATRE.—The new Hibernian drama BEOADWAY THEATRE.—The new Hibernian drama entitled "Erin our Home" with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the characters of Michael O'Reilly, and Mary Moriarty. The next attraction will be the comedy of "Our Jemima," in which Mrs. B. Williams will represent one of the gals. As this is positively the last week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, we presume the theatre will be crowded every night.

crowded every night.

Nielo's Garden.—The celebrated favorites, the Ravel Family, appear to night in "Jannette and Jennot"—the eminent artist, Gabriel Ravel, in Jeannot, and Madam Marzetti as Jeannette. A grand "Pas de Deux" will be given by the distinguished dameuse, Mile DeMelisse and M. Collet. The amusements will conclude with the gorgeous pantomine of the "Green Monster."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great success attendant upon the representation of the famous drama called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," induces the canager to continue its performance until those who are in he habit of visiting this theatre shall have all seen it.

American Museum.—The order of arrangements for this day are White's Serenaders in the afternoon, in a variety of negro melodies, and Donetti's troupe of monkeys, dogs, and goats in the evening. HIPPODROME.—The beautiful and gorgeous pageant called the "Car of Flowers," together with chariot races, and other very excellent feats, will comprise the performances of this afternoon and

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA.—The entertainments which are given at this popular resort attract

Woop's MINSTELS.—This band announce a varied woods Minstries.—Into dadd announce a varied programme for this evening—sengs, choruses, and instrumental performances.

BUCKLEY'S SEKENADERS.—The singing, choruses, and instrumental pieces, as executed by this band, are

greatly admired. BANVARD'S GEORAMA.—The panorama of the

Hely Land is exhibited every evening, and ail-rds great pleasure to the visiters.

HOPE CHAPEL—The panorama of Ningara, which has been pronounced by all who have seen it as a beautiful painting, is exhibited every evening.

ACADEMY HALL — Owens' Ascent of Mont Blant, which has been exhibited for a long time with great success in this city, has been much improved by additional pointing and very interesting aneodotes, in addition to Mr. Owens' able lecture.

in addition to Mr. Owens' able lecture.

Miss Julia Bennett chosed her engagement at the
Teople's thatts, in St. Louis, on the 18th inst.
Miss Julia Benn, who is now performing at Bafful. has an engagement to foldit at Chicago. The Bateman children are soon to appear in Boston.

Compliment to the Clerk of the Assentity.—
As an expression of their appreciation of his services, and can taken of their appreciation of his services, and contains taken of their personal friendship, the members of the assembly have presented Mr. Nafew, the Clerk with an elegant gold watch and appendages, tearing the following macription:—"Presented to John S. Nafew, by his personal friends in the New York Assembly, 1853. Committee—D. W. C. Laule john, T. P. St. John, M. B. Champin."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monnay, July 25—6 P. M. We have not seen such a dull, heavy market for a long time. There was a regular stampede among helders of Cumberland Coal stock, and sales were freely made at a decline of two per cent. There is a general feeling of dis-trust and apprehension, and the great decline already ex-periet ced has created a desire to realize on the part of am all holders. This is unfortunate; but how the stock of such an unwisidy, bloated monater concern could have become at all distributed is a matter of astonishment to us. When there are so many good invastments in the market at all times, it is strange that those who should be properly ported, will recommend to their friends such stocks as the Comberland Coal Company. We have heard lately of some really hard cases, where ruinous losses were experienced on this stock. It is very difficult to decide what course to pursue under existing circumstances, to make the sacrifice as light as possible. That the stock will go much below current rates, there is not the slight-est doubt; but whether a reaction will, in the meantime, take place or not, is a question for those directly inte-rested to so ve. The anxiety on the part of holders to get out and clear of such a rot en overgrown concern, may cause an exception to the general rule. Eric Railroad was moderately active to day, without variation in market value Parker Vein opened and closed firm; very little stock was offered, and the shorts find the stock is getting scarce. Crystal Palson advanced 3 per cent; Michigan Central Railroad declined 2% per cent from the opening prices. The market generally closed heavy, with downward tendency. None of the large fansies could have been sold to any extent at closing rates.

At the Mining Board the same apathy prevailed. The

transactions were as follows:—

100 shs P'ker's V bl0 31½ 100 shs NC Copper 530 9½

100 do... b3 31½ 425 Dollyhide Cop. a3 6½

100 New Jersey Zinc. 12½ 100 do... a3 6½

For Manascas 1½ bid, 2 asked; Phenix Gold 1½ bid,

1% asked; McCullook 7%d bid, 7% asked. 1% asked; McCullook 7% a bid, 7% asked.

The steamship Northern Light, at this port from San
Juan de Nicaragua, brings fourteen days later news from
California, four hundred thousand dollars in gold dust,
and four hundred and fifty passengers. The regular mail steamer from San Francisco has on board one and a half millions of dollars. The financial and commercial intelli.

gence does not vary materially from previous accounts.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to day, amounted to \$240,014 19; payments, \$161,929 41—balance, \$7.674,601 69.

Boks of subscription for five thousand two hundred shares of the working capital of the Lake Superior Silver

Mining Company, will be opened at the office, No. 6 Wall street, on Monday, August 1. A per rate distribution will be made of the excess of subscription.

We learn from the Jonesville (Mich.) Telegraph that the directors of the old Bank of Tecumseh, encouraged by the operations of the Eric and Kalamasoe Bank, have met, and resolve to put it once more in a condition to

grind out its promises to pay.

The Panama Railroad Company, upon the recent declaration of a dividend, made the annexed statement of receipts and operating expenditures for the year ending

Leaving the net carnings, less the dividend . \$61,449 76 Due government of New Gratada, as per con-trect, three per cent on amount of dividend 3,291 09

Which leaves a surplus of \$58,149 67 The outstanding bends of the company on the 1st July, inst., amounted to \$808,000, on which day the interest for the months, \$28,280, was payable. The Board report to the steekholders that the road is finished and in operation from the Atlantic to the crossing of the Chagres river, at Barbaceas, a distance of twenty-three miles; river, at Barbaceas, a ditance of tweety-three miles; and about eight miles more will be in operation as soon as the superstructure of the bridge can be placed across the Chagres river, on the stone piers, which are now com-pleted. The Board regret that many unforeseen obstacles have delayed the completion of the road and while they assure the stockholders that they have used every effort

forwardness, they pledge themselves not to remit their exertions to bring the whole road to a speedy completion. The Morris Canal has made a semi-annual dividend from the earnings of the company, during the last half year, of five per cent on its preferred stock, payable at the office Jersey City, on the second Tuesday of August. The receipts of the canal for the week ending July 16 were \$5,837, against \$3,746 for the corresponding

in their power to push the road to its present state of

week last year.

The total value of the foreign exports from Baltimore for the week ending on Thursday, was \$183,321. Of bread-stoffs the export has been very light. Of tobacco 3,283 hbds were exported.

the Lebenon Springs Railroad is being pushed forward with great vigor. The company have all along the line of the proposed road, placed gangs of men wherever they could do so with advantage, without interfering with each other, and the excavation and grading are progress ing very rapidly. This road connects with the Harless Railroad at Chatham Four Corners on the south, and the Benington Railroad on the north, the completion of which will be made on the fourth of July next, as contemplated by the directors, and makes a direct line of nunication from the city of New York, by the Harlem Railroad, with Canada, over the porthern roads. This connection of the Leban in Springs Railroad with the Harlem Railread is of immense importance to the latter, and will prove to be of great profit to the stockholders. They will derive a very large amount of travel from the Lebanou Springs road, without any cost whatever to the stockholders of the Harlem. This will be the most direct line of communication with Canada. We have always entertained the belief that the Harie a would ultimately be a very profitable dividend paying road, and the uniting of this road will, in our opinion, conclusively make it as "profitable a rail oad as any other in the country.

The Harlem Company, after providing for the August dividend stated they had a surplus of \$75,000 in their bands, after paying dividends and interest on debt. There can be no doubt whatever that this sum is suffi-cient to pay more than two per cent additional to the dividend they have declared.

Ecoks of subscription to the capital stock of the Rock

Cabin Coal Company will be closed on Friday, the 29th inst., at the office, No. 33 Trinity Buildings. The capital of this company is \$500,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. It owns three thousand acres of bituminous coal lands in Crinton county, Pennsylvania, admirably located for mining operations, is the immediate visinity of causal navigation and railroud facilities. Three large veins of bituminous coal occupy the lands, above water level The gistance from Philadelphia to these mines is twenty five miles less than to any other bituminous mines in

doen as a general rule that the co t of transportation on such a canal as the one to these mines, is four mills per ton per mile and on railroad, such as will connect with New York, at 6 mills per ton per mile. At double these est mates, the cost of putting coal from the Rock Cabin Mines into the market would be as follows :--

train reads in both of the shafts, which must be reg as a very desirable improvement in the underlay a

This adventure remains much the same, but strong hepes are extertained that under the superintendance of Mr. M Mason, this mine will yet come out right side up. The Farm and Toltee continue to improve, and the chareholders anticipate that their mines, under the energetic management of Capt. Salas, will soon be among the

The Farm and Toltec continue to improve, and the shareholders anticipate that their mines, unfor the congetic maragement of Capit. Sales, will seen be among the cividend paying mines.

The Ohio Company have made a discovery of a morvem. The indications are excellent—fully equal, as a surface show, to that of the Farm and Toltec.

The Artec is not doing much; they are apparently exploring around for a good vein.

The Bohemian nas a very fair prospect for a good vein.

The Bohemian nas a very fair prospect for a good vein.

The indications of a true vein at tols mine are good, and it is anticipated that before the shaft (now sisking) is doen, the vein will be confined by walls. In sinking from the surface was accompanied by walls. In sinking from the surface was accompanied by walls. In sinking from the surface the vein left the walls. A cross out was then driven in to cut the vein, which was done within a few feet of the point anticipated. The agent has drifted under the vein finding its course very regular, and is now sisking under the cross cut. The vein, as far, is very rich in barrel and summ work.

The Douglas Houghton is looking better than usual. They have their stamp mills in operation. We may lock for a good account from this name next spring.

The praspects of future business now opening for the Lake Superior region are such as te give a visible impulse to all kinds of improvement. At Copper Haibor a vute for a road through a gap in the range at lake Magganese has been examined, and marked on the ground. It is prasticable to peus from the harbor across the mountains, either by a common road, a plank, or aniloud, at an easy grade to the mines beyond the lange.

The Copper Falls has made an excellent road from Fagle Has bor to their mine, on a much bester grade than contracted te continue it across the range to their works.

The Northwest, assisted by the Connecticut and Water-

the old route; and the Northwestera Company has contracted to continue it across the range to their works.

The Northwest, assisted by the Connectiont and Waterbury companies, are about to improve their road. A house path is also being out from the Northwestera, past the Winthrop, back of the range, across the Sagle river and Bay State locations to the Eureka and the Citif This gives an opportudity for citizens and travelers to pass from Copper Harber on horseback, along unset the Bluff, from mine to mine, as far West as the Tolted, a distance of 50 miles.

At Engle river Mesars Senter and Mandelbaum have commenced building a pier similar to those at Mirantis and Cleveland, into deep water of the open lake. The same is being done by Carson & Co. at the Ontenagon.

On the east side of the river the plank read, toward the Artea, Adventure, Toltec and Ohio mines is completed about four miles, and is progressing at a moderate rate. Another is contemplated on the west side of the river, 18 miles in length, to eard the N rewich location. The sin beson Company intends to make a road 12 miles in length, to sard the N rewich location. The sin beson Company intends to make a road 12 miles in length to the mouth of the river, their mine being teo far from the plank road to unite profitably.

A cattle trail is already out from the Ontomagon to the Big Bull Falls of the Wi-consin river, over which a team has passed, and some draves of live stock.

People who have never seen the difficult character of the ground, in relation to roads, cannot appreciate the full value of such works, nor the resolution that is necessary to unifer ask in man, as preciate the value of such works, nor the resolution that is necessary to unifer ask in him, as a river of the mines by half beed packers, who can appreciate the value of a wagon road.

No judgments have been obtained against the Nica-

No judgments have been obtained against the Nice. caragua Trausit Company, as reported. The Trausit Company was improperly impleaded as defendants with Mesers. Drow and Vanderbilt, and a non-suit was ordered by the Court in favor of the Transit Company. No lia-bility exists on the part of the Transit Company for detention of passengers on the lathmus, as the Transit Company at that time was not a contracting party in the

At the last season of the Legislature of Virginia, the right of way across the "Pan Handle" was refused for the extension of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railiced.
The land contained therein, embracing a width of about six mikes, is owned by two gentlemen—Messrs. Jessie Edington and Nathaniel Wells—who have constructed a railroad on this land, so as to make the connection deaired. Their right to do so is a question which will doubtless agitate the next Legislature considerably. The agreed exhibit of the condition of the banks of

Wisconsin is compiled from official reports made to the Bank Commissioner on Monday, July 4, 1853 :-BANKS OF WISCONSIN.

Totals..... \$656,758 \$98,957 174,986 3(1.748 297 201 The following is a summary of the items of capital, circulation and deposit, specie and cash items, public secu-rities and private securities of the banks of the State of

rities and private securities of the banks of the State of
Wirconsin, on the merning of Monday, July 4 1853 :—
Capital 3480,000 00
Circulation 301 748 00
Deposits 397 201 42
Specie 174 986 97
Cash items 42 531 51
Public securities 398 967 07
Private securities 751 300 38
This 's the first semi-annual report under the new

banking law of that State. The banks appear to be in a sound condition. The billholder is well protected, and the secured circulation of Wisconsin banks is as safe a currency as can be found in any State in the Union.

\$\frac{50}{40}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{, 59\frac{1}{2}}\$ \text{50}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{, 58\frac{1}{2}}\$ \text{50}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{, 58\frac{1}{2}}\$ \text{BEOND}\$ \text{BOARD}\$.

\$\frac{2000}{100}\$ U S \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{, 56\theta}\$ \text{. 190\frac{1}{2}}\$ \text{36}\$ \text{sna}\$ C Um C Co. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Co. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{36}\$ \text{100}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{box for cost Co. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{36}\$ \text{100}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{box for cost RR}\$ \text{. 113}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{160}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{. 29}\$ \$\text{40}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{28\frac{1}{2}}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{for cost RR}\$ \text{. 190}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{28\frac{1}{2}}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{for cost RR}\$ \text{. 90}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \$\text{40}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{35}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{35}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{78}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{36}\$ \$\text{do}\$ \$\text{do}\$

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADR REFORT.

Monday July 25-6 P. M.

Ashire—Sales were made of 100 bbis, pearls and pots, at previous figures.

Braddetupes.—Flour was dell and lower. The business conciseed of 11 20 bbis.—sour at \$431,5 a \$4 50; aspectice. No 2, at \$4 483,5 a \$6 25; mixed to fance Wettern at \$4 813, a \$5 123; common to good this at \$5 a \$5 13%; and other no good this at \$5 a \$5 13%; and other grades at proportionate figures. Candida has not varied. The sales of Southern comprised 1000 bbit, at prices 646,0 per bbl. under those last quoted by us. Rye flour and corn meal were unchanged. Wheat favored beyors—the operations were confined to 2 890 bushels fair Genesse white at \$1 33; 2,700 Western de at \$1.7; 2,500 db. mixed at \$1 12, and 10,000 Canadias white, in bend, at \$1 20 a \$1 22. Bye was negles ed. Cata sold freely at full rates. Corn was in fair canad—the make seached 50,000 bushels at 67c. a 88c for uncound; 69c a 70c for mixed Western and Southern; 70c. for roundy yellow; and 72c for Southern do pur bushel.

Cathe—at Washington Drove Yard—At market, 2 500 beeves (all South and West.) Market firm. Prices rarging at farm 8c, to 235c. About 300 left over unsoid. At Browning's, (Lower Bull's Head's)—On sale 120 corns and calves—a larger nameter than have been offered at last at \$2.25 to \$5 50. Lambs \$1.76 to \$450. At Chambrilate's, (Hodson River Bull's Head) ~250 beef cattle. Sales at from 7c. to 25c. Cows and calves—70 off red and soid at from 2c. \$5 to \$5 50. Lambs \$1.76 to \$450. At Chambrilate's, (Hodson River Bull's Head) ~250 beef cattle. Sales at from 7c. to 25c. Cows and calves—70 off red and soid at from 2c. \$5 to \$5.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on male. Sheep \$2.50 to \$5.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on male. Sheep \$2.50 to \$5.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on ale. Sheep \$2.50 to \$5.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on ale. Sheep \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on ale. Sheep \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on ale. Sheep \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sheep and lambs—4 006 on ale. Sheep \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sheep \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sheep \$2

So at least of the market would be as follows:—
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